

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

Published every Monday evening, by  
**BRADFORD JR.**  
Grand Lodge of Kentucky.  
Communication of the Grand Lodge  
of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in  
Lexington, on the third Monday in  
November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representa-  
tives of the subordinate lodges are required  
to be present in their attendance.  
JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

Companions of the H. Royal Chapter  
in the state of Kentucky are invited  
to meet at the Masonic Hall in the town of  
Lexington, on the last Monday in November  
next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
By order of the H. C.  
D. BRADFORD, Scribe.

**ATTENTION!**  
The preceptor of the Military Academy re-  
ceives his thanks to the gentlemen of Lex-  
ington and its vicinity for their liberal pa-  
tronship, and informs them that his Night  
class will commence as soon as he makes up  
his present class—hours of tuition from 7 till  
10 o'clock.  
The gentlemen that intend becoming  
students will please immediately call and  
register at Mr. Roberts's boarding house.  
Lexington, Oct. 21. 43-1f

**FOR SALE.**  
Three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT  
near the state house in the town of Frank-  
lin, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.  
TH. T. BARR,  
Agent for the owner.  
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-1f

**Doctor Walter Brashear**  
has just taken up his residence in Lexing-  
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in  
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.  
On them at their shop will be particu-  
larly attended to by one or the other of them.  
May 10, 1813.

**CASH WILL BE GIVEN**  
For Six or Eight  
**LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,**  
from 14 to 18 years of age—None will be  
taken unless first rate.  
Enquire of the Printer.  
Oct. 22. 34-1f

**LEVI L. TODD,**  
PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette, Bo-  
neville and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-  
dence is Lexington.  
Oct. 6, 1813. 36-1f

**COTTON YARN,**  
of the best quality, and at reduc-  
ed prices, for sale at the Factory of  
JOHN JONES.  
Lexington, Oct. 3. 34

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Mor-  
ris, this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
The debts of the above firm are re-  
quired to be called and settled off their respective  
shares by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morris,  
which firm the business in future will be  
conducted.  
41-6 Oct. 7.

**The Co-partnership**  
of Perry & Shaw having been recently dis-  
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes  
the opportunity of informing his friends that he has  
opened a separate establishment next door  
to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing-  
ton. Every exertion as heretofore, will be  
made to accommodate those who may favor him  
with their orders—and the usual attention to  
customers. Hats of the first quality only, at  
low prices, for those who may please to  
call.  
Hiram Shaw.

**LOST**  
A ground where the drill muster was held  
on the 29th ult. a *Mustel, Bayonet and*  
*Box*—the person who has found them  
is rewarded for his trouble by leaving  
them at this office.

**COLEMAN & MEGOWAN,**  
HAVING disposed of their stock of  
goods, request all those indebted to  
them to call at their Warehouse on Wa-  
ter street, next door above S. & G. Trot-  
ter, and settle their accounts.  
Lexington, October 10, 1814.

**NOBLE & BYWATERS**  
have opened an elegant assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
which they sell either wholesale or retail for cash.  
Approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their  
store will be found in the brick house former-  
ly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and  
now by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best  
cotton in half bales sale.  
Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book  
account, are requested to make immediate  
payment—no indulgence will be given.  
Those having claims against E. Noble, will  
be brought them for settlement.  
41

**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.**  
The subscriber has lately enlarged his es-  
tablishment by additional buildings, and  
is now enabled to supply the public by  
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of eve-  
ry kind, equal in quality to any manufactured  
in the United States—and with the best  
**SCOTCH & MOULD CANDLES.**  
Wholesale, Contractors, and Merchants  
may purchase those articles either for the  
trade or for home markets, or those who want  
them for domestic use, will find it to their  
advantage to call on him, or to give him their or-  
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and  
carefully executed.

**JOHN BRIDGES,**  
of Water and Main Cross Streets, next  
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-  
ton Factory, Lexington.  
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,  
LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes  
and other articles, at the above factory.  
41  
October 10, 1814.

## Sales at Auction.

### MERINO SHEEP.

**TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES**  
For sale on Monday, 13th Nov. being Fayette  
court day, at four months credit for approved  
negotiable paper. Those sheep are genuine  
merinos—young and healthy—have been tup'd  
by a superior buck. Farmers and others have  
now an opportunity of procuring this valuable  
breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock  
on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable.  
D. BRADFORD, Auc.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by  
Sith Maynard to the subscriber, for the pur-  
pose of securing to John Fowler the amount of  
a negotiable note endorsed by said Fowler for  
said Maynard, there will be exposed to pub-  
lic sale at the court house of Fayette county  
in Lexington, on Saturday the 10th of Decem-  
ber next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND  
containing 2000 acres, lying in Knox county,  
Ky. on the waters of Yellow creek, patented  
to Thomas M. Fleming and by him conveyed  
to said Maynard—or so much thereof as will  
be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler  
the amount of said note with interest & costs  
of sale.

THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee.  
November 5. 45-1m

**FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and  
the public in general, that they intend car-  
rying on the

**FULLING BUSINESS**  
in all its various branches, on the Town Fork,  
one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding  
factory. They will attend at the following  
places on the 1st day of every month, for the  
reception of cloth, which shall be returned on  
the succeeding court days completely finished,  
viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at  
Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj  
Milner's tavern in Richmond.  
Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-  
dison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates-  
Creek road, three miles from the river, shall  
be attended to with due respect and prompt-  
ness when passing to and from Richmond. The  
subscribers flatter themselves, from the superi-  
ority of their establishment, to be able to fi-  
nish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and  
hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa-  
tronage.  
HENRY BALLARD,  
THOMAS ROYLE.  
October 17. 42

### Lexington Porter & Ale BREWERY.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence  
Brewing in a few days—Those desirous  
of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during  
the season, are requested to make an early ap-  
plication at the Brewery, otherwise they will  
be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good  
Journeyman COOPER, to whom liberal wages  
will be given.

HOPE bought in large or small quantities.  
Those having Barley for sale are requested to  
send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to  
bringing it to town. A steady good Draught  
Horse for sale.  
42-6 Lex. Oct. 17.

### FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very  
suitable for a hackney coach.  
Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. Eng-  
lish body, side boards, cover, feed trough and  
harness.  
Also, TWO ROULING CLOTHS, suitable  
for a small merchant mill. They were chosen  
by perhaps the most skillful miller in the  
state; and were not used, in all, more than  
six or eight days.  
The subscriber continues to keep Grain,  
Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Gro-  
ceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Keri-  
meres, Woollen and Cotton Cords, Calicoes,  
Ginghams, Black and White Cambricks, an  
elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—  
Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's  
coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

**N. BURROWS,**  
Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail.  
The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the  
barrel or small—T. A. B. by the barrel or small;  
a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers.  
Sept. 12. 37-1f. N. B.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith  
Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an  
assortment of the following articles of a supe-  
rior quality, all of which will be sold on reason-  
able terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Warranted Axes            | Hummers             |
| Steeled Hoes              | Wedges              |
| Curry Ploughs             | Drawing Knives      |
| Common ditto              | Chains of all kinds |
| Crubbing Hoes             | Shovels and Tongs   |
| Mattocks                  | Crane               |
| Rings of all descriptions | Pathhooks           |
| Carpenters, Hatchets      | Skimmers            |
| Hand Axes                 | Ludles              |
| Pickforks                 |                     |

The subscriber having five Forges, will be  
able to execute large jobs on the shortest no-  
tice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and  
carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.  
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-1f

### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about  
the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the fol-  
lowing description—one a sorrel, about 15  
hands high, four years old, a star in his fore-  
head, shod before, rather slender made and  
lengthy, his tale over the common length, one  
or more white feet. The other a bay,  
about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a  
little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle  
horses, broken to pace. Any person deliver-  
ing said horses, or either of them, shall be  
liberally rewarded by BEN. TAYLOR.  
Sept. 30. 42

### CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a note  
given by me to John Cleveland of Shelby coun-  
ty, for a horse which said Cleveland had no  
right to sell—The note calls for one hundred  
gallons of whisky on the first day of March  
1815.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.  
Fayette County, Oct. 18 1814.

### JOHN MARSH.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for past favors,  
and respectfully informs the public, that  
having some of the best workmen from the  
eastward engaged in his employ, he is now en-  
abled to accommodate his friends on the short-  
est notice, with Single or Double Trussles,  
Mules, Single or Double Carding Machines,  
Roving and Drawing Frames of every descrip-  
tion for Cotton; also, Carding Machines, Bil-  
leys, Jenney's, Humphreysville Spinners, &c.  
&c. for Wool, on as good terms as any in the  
western country.

Gentlemen wishing to engage in those lines  
are respectfully informed the difficulty in pro-  
curing cards will be obviated, as he is in con-  
junction with celebrated workmen from the  
eastward, establishing a CARD MANU-  
FACTORY in Lexington, where they can be  
supplied with every kind of Cards at a more  
reasonable rate than heretofore, at his old es-  
tablished stand, Water Street, Lexington.

N. B. He has procured from the eastward,  
a good workman in the whitesmith's business;  
the public are respectfully informed that they  
can have anything in that line done with neat-  
ness and dispatch November 5. 45-4

### For Sale,

A LIKELY and valuable HOUSE SER-  
VANT. She is about 20 years of age—  
Also, a stout, healthy NEGRO MAN, ac-  
customed to all kinds of labouring work—  
They will be sold on a credit if required. Ap-  
ply to  
TH. HANLY.  
Lexington, 5th November. 45-4

### NOTICE.

A MEETING of the MADISON HEMP  
& FLAX SPINNING COMPANY,  
will be held at Capt. Postlethwait's tavern on  
Friday next the 11th of Nov. instat.  
W. JACOBSEN, President.  
Nov. 5.

### TO MERCHANTS, &c.

THE subscriber intends starting in a few  
days to Wayne, Pulaski, Lincoln, Adair,  
Cumberland and Casey counties. Any person  
having money to collect, or other business to  
transact in said counties, may have it done up-  
on a moderate commission—Satisfactory evi-  
dence of his integrity and punctuality, can be  
had by reference to the Editors of the Report-  
er, Gazette, Palladium and Argus.

GRANTVILLE LEWIS.

N. B. Any memorandums left with the Ed-  
itors of any of the above named papers, will be  
attended to.  
Nov. 5. 45

### Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th of November  
next, to the highest bidder,

### THE PLANTATION, Mill & Distillery,

WITH all the apparatus pertaining there-  
to, belonging to the estate of Thomas  
Turnham, dec. in Woodford county, Clear-  
Creek. This truly valuable property offers  
great advantages to the purchaser, as it lies  
in a rich neighbourhood of land, settled by  
wealthy farmers—the stand, for a country tav-  
ern, is equal to any in the state—lying 12  
miles from Lexington on the Bardstown road,  
and 19 from Frankfort on the State road, lead-  
ing to the Crab Orchard. The payments will  
be made in Whiskey, at the Lexington market  
price—particulars will be made known on the  
day of sale. Further comment is unnecessary,  
as the property can be viewed by any person  
inclined to purchase. Due attendance will be  
given on the day of sale by the subscribers,  
duly authorized for that purpose.

JOHN TURNHAM,  
JOEL TURNHAM.  
24th October, 1814. 45-3

### Advertisement.

To all whom it may concern,  
Take notice, I shall meet the commissioners  
appointed by the county court of Montgomery  
at Samuel Ringo's, on the 23d day of this  
month, and proceed from thence to the bound-  
ary lines and corners of my two surveys on the  
waters of Hingston and in the county of Mont-  
gomery, formerly Bourbon, state of Kentucky,  
to take the depositions of witnesses and perpe-  
tuate the same, respecting the boundaries &  
corners of my said surveys—one containing  
812 1/2 acres, the other containing 187 1/2 acres,  
and do such other things as I may think pro-  
per, according to law, to perpetuate the knowl-  
edge of the boundaries and corners of my said  
two surveys, and continue from day to day un-  
til I have taken such depositions & done such  
things, as I may think proper on the occasion.  
PETER RINGO.  
November 1. 45-3tp

### 25 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living on  
the Hickman road, three and a half miles  
from Nicholasville, Jessamine county, an ap-  
prentice boy, by the name of RALPH COBB,  
to the Cabinet business, about 15 years of age.  
Any person that will deliver said apprentice  
to me shall receive the above reward.

JOHN PENISTON.  
November 7, 1814. 45-3t

### WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to  
learn the Carpenter's Trade.  
M. KENNEDY.  
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 31

### WANTED TO RENT.

Immediately, ONE or TWO ROOMS,  
Enquire of the PRINTER.

Jessamine County.  
Taken up by Samuel Knox, living near the  
mouth of Hickman's creek, a grey mare, about  
13 1/2 hands high, about 6 years old, branded  
on the near shoulder C; appraised to \$20.  
A copy.  
JOHN METCALE, j. p.

Clark County, to wit:  
Taken up by Robert Schooler living on the  
waters of Four Mile, three miles from Win-  
chester, a BAY HORSE, 14 1/2 hands high, 7  
years old, hip shot, has a blaze face, the off  
hind foot white, appraised to \$27 50. Posted  
before me the 16th of August, 1814  
45\*  
JOHN WARD, j. p.

### INSTRUCTIONS

#### TO OUR MINISTERS—CONTINUED.

The remark contained in the declaration of  
the Prince Regent, that in impressing British  
seamen from American vessels, Great Britain  
exercised no right which she was not willing  
to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the  
government of the U. States, with respect to  
American seamen in British merchant ships,  
proves only, that the British government is  
conscious of the injustice of the claim, and de-  
sires of giving to it such aid as may be deriv-  
ed from a plausible argument. The semblance  
of equality, however, in this proposition, which  
strikes at first view, disappears on fair ex-  
amination. It is unfair, first, because it is im-  
possible for the United States to take advan-  
tage of it. Impressment is not an American  
practice, but utterly repugnant to our consti-  
tution and laws. In offering to reciprocate it,  
nothing was offered, as the British govern-  
ment well knew. It is unfair, secondly, be-  
cause if impressment was allowable, a reciproc-  
ation of the practice would be no equivalent  
to the United States. The exercise of a right  
in common, at sea, by two nations, each over  
the vessels of the other, the one powerful and  
the other comparatively weak, would be, to  
put the latter completely at the mercy of the  
former. Great Britain, with her vast navy,  
would soon be the only party which made im-  
pressment. The U. States would be compell-  
ed to abstain from it, and either to submit to  
the British rule, with all the abuses incident  
to power, or to resist it. But, should the U.  
States be permitted to make impressment  
from British vessels, the effect would be un-  
equal. Great Britain has, perhaps, thirty ships  
of war at sea, to one of the United States, and  
would profit of the arrangement in that pro-  
portion. Besides, impressment is a practice  
incident to war, in which view, likewise, the  
inequality is not less glaring, she being at  
least thirty years at war to one of the United  
States. Other considerations prove that the  
British government made this acknowledgment  
merely as a pretext to justify its practice  
of impressment, without intending that  
the right or practice should ever be reciproc-  
ated. What would be the effect of its adop-  
tion by American ships of war, with British  
merchant vessels. An American officer boards  
a British merchant vessel and claims, as A-  
merican citizens, whom he pleases. How ma-  
ny British seamen would disclaim a title which  
would take them to the United States and se-  
cure them there all the advantages of citizen-  
ship? The rule of evidence, as the ground of  
impressments, in every instance, must like-  
wise be reciprocated between the two govern-  
ments. The acknowledgment of the men  
would surely be a better proof of their nation-  
al character than the decision of a British offi-  
cer who boarded an American vessel, however  
impartial he might be, and strong his power  
of discrimination, when opposed by the volun-  
tary and solemn declaration of the party. In  
this way we might draw from the British sea-  
men the greater part, if not all their seamen.  
I might further ask, why was this acknowl-  
edgment made at this late period, for the first  
time only, after the declaration of war, and  
when on that account it could produce no ef-  
fect? In the various discussions on this sub-  
ject, in many of which it has been demanded  
whether the British government would toler-  
ate such a practice from American ships of  
war, no such intimation was ever given.

If Great Britain had found the employment  
of her seamen in our service injurious to her,  
and been disposed to respect our rights, the  
regular course of proceeding would have been  
for her government to have complained to the  
government of the United States of the injury,  
and to have proposed a remedy. Had this been  
done, and no reasonable remedy been adopted,  
sound in principle and reciprocal in its opera-  
tion, the British government might have had  
some cause of complaint, and some plea for  
taking the remedy into its own hands. Such  
a procedure would, at last, have given to its  
claim of impressment the greatest plausibility.  
We know that such complaint was never made,  
except in defence of the practice of impress-  
ment, and that in the mean time the practice  
has gone on, and grown into an usage, which,  
with all its abuses, had resistance been longer  
delayed, might have become a law. The or-  
igin and progress of this usurpation afford  
strong illustrations of the British policy.—  
The practice and the claim began together,  
soon after the close of our revolutionary war,  
and were applicable to deserters only. They  
extended next to all British seamen—then to  
all British subjects, including as in the case  
of emigrants from Ireland, persons who would  
not have been subject to impressment in British  
ports, not being seafaring men—and, finally,  
to Swedes, Danes and others, known to be  
not British subjects, and by their protections  
appearing to be naturalized citizens of the U.  
States.

Other views may be taken of the subject, to  
show the unlawfulness and absurdity of the  
British claim. If British cruisers have a right  
to take British seamen from our vessels, with-  
out regarding the abuses inseparable from the  
practice, they may take from them, on the  
same principle, and with much greater reason,  
every species of property to which the Brit-  
ish government has any kind of claim. Al-  
legiance cannot give to a sovereign a better  
right to take his subjects than ownership to  
take his property. There would be no limit  
to this pretension or its consequences. All  
property forfeited by exportation, contrary to  
the laws of G. Britain, every article to which  
her sovereignty, jurisdiction or ownership  
would extend, in British vessels, would be lia-  
ble to seizure in those of the United States.—  
The laws of England would be execratory in  
them. Instead of being a part of the Ameri-  
can, they would become a part of the British  
territory.

It might naturally be expected that Great  
Britain would have given, by her conduct,  
some support to her pretensions; that if she  
had not disclaimed altogether the principle of  
naturalization, she would at least have exclud-  
ed from her service foreign seamen. Her con-  
duct however has been altogether at variance  
with her precepts. She has given great fa-  
cility to naturalization in all instances where it  
could advance her interest, and peculiar en-  
couragement to that of foreign seamen. She  
naturalizes by special act of Parliament—  
She naturalizes all persons who reside a cer-  
tain term of years in British colonies, all those  
who are born of British subjects, in foreign

dominions, and all seamen who have served a  
certain short term in the British service, and  
would doubtless protect all such as British  
subjects, if required by them so to do. Her  
Governors of neighboring Provinces are at  
this time compelling emigrants thither from  
the United States, to bear arms against the U.  
States.

The mediation offered by Russia presents to  
Great Britain, as well as to the U. S. a fair  
opportunity of accommodating this controversy  
with honor. The interposition of so distin-  
guished a power, friendly to both parties,  
could not be declined by either, on just ground,  
especially by Great Britain, between whom &  
Russia there exists at this time a very interest-  
ing relation. When the British Ministers are  
made acquainted at St. Petersburg with the  
conditions on which they are authorized to ad-  
just this difference, it seems as if it would  
be impossible for Great Britain to decline  
them. Should she do it, still adhering to her  
former pretensions, her motive could not be  
misunderstood. The cause of the U. States  
would thenceforward become the common  
cause of nations. A concession by them would  
operate to the disadvantage of every other  
power. They would all find in the conduct of  
Great Britain an unequivocal determination  
to destroy the rights of other flags, and to  
usurp the absolute dominion of the ocean.—  
It is to be presumed that the British govern-  
ment will find it neither for the honor or in-  
terest of Great Britain, to push things to that  
extremity, but will have accepted this medi-  
ation, and have sent a minister or ministers to  
St. Petersburg with full powers to adjust the  
controversy on fair and just conditions.

Should improper impressions have been  
taken of the probable consequences of the war,  
you will have ample means to remove them.—  
It is certain that from its prosecution Great  
Britain can promise to herself no advantage,  
while she exposes herself to great expenses,  
and to the danger of still greater losses. The  
people of the United States, accustomed to the  
indulgence of a long peace, roused by the  
causes and progress of the war, are rapidly ac-  
quiring military habits, and becoming a mili-  
tary people. Our knowledge in naval tactics  
has increased, as has our maritime strength.  
The gallantry and success of our little navy  
formed an epoch in naval history. The laurels  
which these brave men have gained, not for  
themselves alone, but for their country, from  
an enemy pre-eminent in naval exploits, for  
ages past, are among the proudest boasts of  
their grateful and affectionate fellow citizens.  
Our manufactures have taken an astonishing  
growth. In short, in every circumstance, in  
which the war is felt, its pressure tends evi-  
dently to unite our people, to draw out our  
resources, to invigorate our means, & to make  
us more truly an independent nation, and, as  
far as may be necessary, a great maritime  
power.

If the British government accepts the medi-  
ation of Russia, with a sincere desire to re-  
store a good intelligence between the two coun-  
tries, it may be presumed that a fair opportu-  
nity will be afforded for the arrangement of  
many other important interests, with advantage  
to both parties. The adjustment of the con-  
troversy relating to impressment only, though  
very important, would leave much unfinished.  
Almost every neutral right has been violat-  
ed, and its violation persisted in to the moment  
that war was declared. The President sin-  
cerely desires, and it is doubtless for the in-  
terest of Great Britain, to prevent the like in  
future. The interposition of the Emperor of  
Russia to promote an accommodation of those  
differences is deemed particularly auspicious.

A strong hope is, therefore, entertained, that  
full powers will be given to the British com-  
missioners, to arrange all these grounds of con-  
troversy in a satisfactory manner. In enter-  
ing on this interesting part of your duty, the  
first object which will claim your attention is,  
that of blockade. The violation of our neutral  
rights by illegal blockades, carried to an enor-  
mous extent by Orders in Council, was a prin-  
ciple cause of the war. These orders, how-  
ever, and with them the blockade of May 1806,  
and, as is understood, all other illegal block-  
ades, have been repealed, so that, that cause  
of war has been removed. All that is now ex-  
pected is, that the British government will  
unite in a more precise definition of blockade,  
and in this no difficulty is anticipated; for  
having declared that no blockade would be  
legal, which was not supported by an adequate  
force, and that the blockades which it might  
institute should be supported by an adequate  
force, there appears to be, according to the  
just interpretation of these terms, no difference  
of opinion on the subject.

The British government has recently, in two  
formal acts, given definitions of blockade,  
either of which would be satisfactory. The  
first is to be seen in a communication from  
Mr. Merry to this Department bearing date  
on the 12th of April, 1804. The following are  
the circumstances attending it. Commodore  
Hood, the commander of a British squadron  
in the West Indies in 1803, having declared  
the islands of Martinique and Gaudaloupe in a  
state of blockade, without applying an ade-  
quate force to maintain it, the Secretary of  
State remonstrated against the illegality of  
the measure, which remonstrance was laid be-  
fore the Lords Commissioners of the Admir-  
alty in England, who replied, "that they sent  
orders not to consider any blockade of those  
islands as existing unless in respect of particu-  
lar ports, which might be actually invested,  
and then not to capture vessels bound to such  
ports; unless they shall previously have been  
warned not to enter them." The second defi-  
nition is to be found in a convention between  
Great Britain and Russia in June, 1801, 4th  
sec. 3d art. which declares, "that in order to  
determine what characterises a blockaded port,  
that denomination is given only to a port where  
there is by the disposition of the power which  
attacks it, with ships stationary or sufficiently  
near, an evident danger in entering." The  
President is willing for you to adopt either of  
these definitions, but prefers the first as more  
precise and determinate; and when it is con-  
sidered that it was made the criterion by so  
formal an act between the two governments,  
it cannot be presumed that the British govern-  
ment will object to the renewal of it. Nothing  
is more natural after the differences which  
have taken place between the two countries,  
on this and other subjects, and the departure  
from this criterion by Great Britain, for rea-  
sons which are admitted by her no longer to  
exist, than that they should, on the restoration  
of a good understanding, recur to it again.



Such a recurrence would be the more satisfactory to the President, as it would afford a proof of a disposition in the British government, not simply to compromise a difference, but to re-establish sincere friendship between the two nations.

An interference with our commerce between enemy's colonies and their parent country, was among the violations of our neutral rights, committed by Great Britain, in her present war with France. It took place in 1805, did extensive injury, and produced universal excitement. In securing us against a repetition of it, you will attend to an article of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, entered into on the day of 1801, to the 11th article of the project of a treaty with Great Britain, that was signed by Mr. Monroe & Mr. Pinkney on the 31st December, 1806, and to the instructions from this department relating to that article of the 20th of May 1807. The capture by Great Britain of almost all the islands of her enemies, diminishes the importance of any regulation of this subject; but as they may be restored by a treaty of peace, it merits particular attention. It being understood, however, that unless such a trade can be obtained in a proper extent, and without a relinquishment of the principle contended for by the United States, it will be best that the treaty be silent on the subject.

A disposition has been shown by the British government to extend this principle so far as to inhibit a trade to neutrals even between a power at peace with Great Britain and her enemy, as for example between China and France. The absurdity of this pretension may prevent its being hereafter advanced. It will not, however, be unworthy of your attention.

By an order of the British government in 1803, British cruisers were authorized to take neutral vessels laden with innocent articles, on their return from an enemy's port, on the pretence that they had carried to such port contraband of war. This order is directly repugnant to the law of nations, as the circumstance of having contraband articles on board bound to an enemy's port, is the only legal ground of seizure. The claim was relinquished by the British government in the 6th article of the project above recited, you will endeavor in like manner to provide against it. It is the practice of British cruisers to compel the commanders of neutral vessels which they meet at sea, either to board them in person with their papers, or to send their papers on board in their boats by an officer. The injustice and irregularity of this procedure need not be mentioned. You will endeavor to suppress it in the manner proposed in the third article of a project communicated to Mr. Monroe at London, in his instructions of the 5th of January, 1804. You will endeavor likewise to restrict contraband of war, as much as in your power, to the list contained in the 4th article of that project.

The pretension of Great Britain to interdict the passage of neutral vessels with their cargoes from the port to another port of an enemy, is illegal and very injurious to the commerce of neutral powers. Still more unjustifiable is the attempt to interdict their passage from a port of one independent nation to that of another, on the pretence that they are both enemies. You will endeavor to obtain, in both instances, a security for the neutral right.

Upon the whole subject I have to observe, that your first duty will be, to conclude a peace with Great Britain, & that you are authorized to do it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stipulation against impressment, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection to the crew. The manner in which it may be done has been already stated, with the reciprocal stipulations which you may enter into to secure Great Britain against the injury of which she complains. If this encroachment of Great Britain is not provided against, the United States have appealed to arms in vain. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiations will cease, and you will return home without delay. It is possible that some difficulty may occur in arranging this article respecting its duration. To obviate this, the President is willing that it be limited to the present war in Europe. Resting, as the United States do, on the solid ground of right, it is not presumable that Great Britain, especially after the advantage she may derive from the arrangement proposed, would ever revive her pretensions. In forming any stipulation on this subject, you will be careful not to impair by it the right of the United States, or to sanction the principle of the British claim.

It is deemed highly important, also, to obtain a definition of the neutral rights which I have brought to your view, especially of blockade, and in the manner suggested, but it is not to be made an indispensable condition of peace. After the repeal of the orders in council, and other illegal blockades, and the explanations attending it, it is not presumable that Great Britain will revive them. Should she do it, the United States will always have a corresponding resort in their own hands. You will observe in every case, in which you may not be able to obtain a satisfactory definition of the neutral right, that you enter into none respecting it.

Indemnity for losses seems to be a fair claim on the part of the United States, and the British government, if desirous to strengthen the relations of friendship, may be willing to make it. In bringing the claim into view, you will not let it defeat the primary objects intrusted to you. It is not perceived on what ground Great Britain can resist this claim, at least in the cases in favor of which she stands pledged. Of these a note will be added.

You are at liberty to stipulate in the proposed treaty the same advantages in the ports of the United States, in favor of British ships of war, that may be allowed to those of the most favored nations. This stipulation must be reciprocal.

No difficulty can arise from the case of the non importation act, which will doubtless be terminated in consequence of a pacification. Should any stipulation to that effect be required, or found advantageous, you are at liberty to enter into it. Should peace be made, you may, in fixing the periods at which it shall take effect, in different latitudes and distances, take for the basis the provisional articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1793, with such alterations as may appear to be just and reasonable.

In discharging the duties of the trust committed to you, the President desires that you will manifest the highest degree of respect for the Emperor of Russia, and confidence in the integrity and impartiality of his views. In arranging the question of impressment and every question of neutral right, you will explain to his government, without reserve, the claims of the United States, with the grounds on which they severally rest. It is not doubted that from a candid and frank & honorable, the most beneficial effect will result.

It is concluded by remarking that a strong hope is entertained that this friendly mediation of the Emperor Alexander, will form an epoch of the relations between the U. States

and Russia, which will be extensively felt, and be long and eminently distinguished by the happy consequences attending it. Since 1780, Russia has been the pivot on which all questions of neutral right have essentially turned. Most of the wars which have disturbed the world in modern times, have originated with Great Britain and France. These wars have affected distant Countries, especially in their character as neutrals, and very materially the United States, who took no part in promoting them, and had no interest in the great object of either Power.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated "Department of State, June 22, 1813."

"An opportunity offering, I avail myself of it to explain more fully the views of the President on certain subjects already treated on in your instructions, and to communicate his sentiments on some others, not adverted to in them."

"The British government having repealed the orders in council, and the blockade of May 1806, and all other illegal blockades, and having declared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it was thought better to leave that question on that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a more precise definition of blockade after the other essential cause of the war, that of impressment, should be removed. But when it is considered that a stipulated definition of blockade will cost Great Britain nothing after having thus recognized the principle, and that such definition is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of war being removed, the United States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such stipulated definition, more especially as they retain in their hands the remedy against any new violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impressment, for if the British government had issued orders to its cruisers not to impress seamen from our vessels, and notified the same to this government, that cause of war would also have been removed. In making peace it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impressment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury. Without a precise definition of blockade, improper pretensions might be set up on each side, respecting their rights, which might possibly hazard the future good understanding between the two countries."

"Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for setting the boundary between the U. States and Great Britain on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, from the point at which the line between them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north western corner of the lake of the Woods, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace. The settlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstance that there are several islands in the river and lakes, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both parties. It may be an advisable course to appoint commissioners on each side, with full powers to adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofore given on the subject, published in the documents in your possession."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 1st, 1814. GENTLEMEN—I have not received a letter from you, since your appointment to meet ministers from Great Britain, to St. Petersburg, to negotiate a treaty of peace, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing to the miscarriage of your despatches.

The message of the President, of which I have the honor to transmit you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with Great Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has since occurred.

Among the advantages attending our success in Upper Canada, was the important one of making capture of General Proctor's baggage, with all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession. It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as they are of a nature highly interesting to the public. You will understand their true character by extracts of two letters from Governor Cass, which are enclosed to you. By these it appears that the British government has exercised its influence over the Indian tribes within our limits, as well as elsewhere, in peace, for hostile purposes towards the United States; and that the Indian barbarities, since the war, were, in many instances, known to, and sanctioned by, the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 8th, 1814. GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Lord Castlereagh to this department, and of a note from Lord Cathcart to the Russian government, with my reply to the communication.

The arrangement of a negotiation to be held at Gottenburg, directly between the United States and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian mediation, makes it necessary that new commissions should be issued correspondent with it, and for this purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate. The President instructs me to inform you, that you will both be included in it, and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous. It is probable the business may not be limited to yourselves on account of the great interests involved in the result. The commissions and instructions will be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrangements shall be finally made.

In taking leave of the Russian government, you will be careful to make known to it the sensibility of the President to the friendly disposition of the Emperor, manifested by the offer of his mediation; the regret felt at its rejection by the British government; and a desire that, in future, the greatest confidence & cordiality, and the best understanding may prevail between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg.

Department of State, Jan. 28, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—The British government having declined the Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the United States, the president

has, on due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose advice and consent this important trust is committed to you.

You will consider the instructions given in the commission to treat under the mediation of Russia, as applicable to the negotiation with which you are now charged, except as they may be modified by this letter.

I shall call your attention to the most important grounds of the controversy with Great Britain only, and make such remarks on each, and on the whole subject, as have occurred since the date of the former instructions, and are deemed applicable to the present juncture, taking into view the negotiation in which you are about to engage.

On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease: our flag must protect the crew, or the United States cannot consider themselves an independent nation. To settle this difference amicably, the President is willing, as you are already informed by the former instruction, to remove all pretenses for it, to the British government, by excluding all British seamen from our vessels, and even to extend the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, & to stipulate likewise, the surrender of all British seamen deserting in our ports in future from British vessels, public or private. It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the late law of Congress relative to seamen, would effectually accomplish the object. But the President is willing, as you find, to prevent the possibility of failure, to go further.

Should a treaty be made, it is proper, and would have a conciliatory effect, that all our impressed seamen who may be discharged under it, should be paid for their services, by the British government, for the time of their detention, the wages which they might have obtained in the merchant service of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In the instructions bearing date on the 15th of April, 1813, it was remarked, that as the British government had revoked its orders in council, & agreed that no blockade could be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that such adequate force should be applied to any blockade which it might institute, this cause of controversy seemed to be removed. Further reflection, however, has added great force to the expediency and importance of a precise definition of the public law on this subject. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeal of the orders in council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had had the effect of preventing the declaration, not only that no provision would have been obtained against impressment, but that under the name of blockade the same extent of coast would have been covered by proclamation as had been covered by the orders in council. The war, which these abuses and impressments contributed so much to produce, might possibly prevent that consequence. But it would be more satisfactory, if not more safe, to guard against it by a formal definition in the treaty. It is true, should the British government violate again the legitimate principles of blockade, in whatever terms, or under whatever pretext it might be done, the U. States would have in their hands a correspondent resort; but a principal object in making peace is to prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the conditions, a recurrence again to war, for the same cause. If the British government sincerely wishes to make a durable peace with the United States, it can have no reasonable objection to a just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence, in all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what manner the President is willing to arrange this difference.

On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is limited in a manner to evince a spirit of accommodation that the arrangement proposed in each instance is just in itself; that it corresponds with the general spirit of treaties between commercial powers, and that Great Britain has sanctioned it in many treaties, and gone beyond it in some. On the claim to indemnity for spoils, I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the two countries, if indemnity should be stipulated on each side, for the destruction of all unfortified towns, and other private property, contrary to the laws and usages of war. It is equally proper that the negroes taken from the southern states, should be returned to their owners, or paid for at their full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be furnished you. If these slaves are considered as non-combatants, they ought to be restored; if, as property, they ought to be paid for. The treaty of peace contains an article, which recognizes this principle.

In the view which I have taken of the conditions on which you are to insist, in the proposed negotiations, you will find, on a comparison of them with those stated in the former instructions, that there is no material difference between them, the two last mentioned claims to indemnity excepted, which have originated since the date of those instructions. The principal object of this review has been to show, that the sentiments of the President, are the same in every instance, and that the reasons for maintaining them have become more evident and strong since the date of those instructions.

In accepting the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the United States have acted on a principle which governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war. Had the British government accepted the Russian mediation, the United States would have treated for themselves, independently of any other power, and had Great Britain met them on just conditions, peace would have been the immediate result. Had she refused to accede to such conditions, and attempted to dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the United States. In agreeing to treat directly with Great Britain, not only is no concession contemplated on any point in controversy, but the same desire is cherished to preserve a good understanding with Russia, and the other Baltic powers, as if the negotiation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

It is probable that the British government may have declined the Russian mediation from the apprehension of an understanding between the United States and Russia, for very different purposes from those which have been contemplated, in the hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the United States, in a direct negotiation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation, and with a view to profit of the concessions which might thus be made by the United States in future negotiations with the Baltic powers. If this was the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive another, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived in the proposed negotiation, from the aid of those powers, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the United States, if the negotiation with which you are charged, should terminate in such a treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. JAS. MONROE.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE. (To be concluded in our next.)

From the Montreal Herald of October 1.

In drawing conclusions on this campaign, we cannot view things in a very favorable light; nothing can be effected for a length of time having at all the character of decision.—Gen. Izard has gone to Sackett's Harbor with 4,000 men, and those Chauncey may either take by water, or they may be ordered by land, as the naval and military commanders suggest. Chauncey has been, and will be cautious; he will not venture upon the Lake; he knows our hundred gun ship, the St. Lawrence, is ready; this vessel, in close action, would destroy all the American heavy vessels. Therefore Izard's troops will have to march by land; but they will make the enemy superior on the Niagara Frontier.—This is the result of the wavering measures in some quarter; measures which may protract the war for several years longer than it otherwise would, had "savage generals" commanded, who never think it a sin to kill an enemy. We, however, still think, that the Niagara Frontier will be defended, and the superiority on Lake Ontario be secured, and Kingston saved; but that in November, things will not be much better than they were twelve months before; notwithstanding an addition of 10,000 of the best troops. Past circumstances fully justify this conclusion. On this point we feel no share of censure from any other press of liberal principles.

October 8.

Intelligence is received from Mackinac, via Metchedache and York, stating that the enemy had left two armed sch'rs to blockade the place, until the winter should set in, and then retire. Colonel McDowall it is said conceived and executed the plan of capturing them. This was done in the night by a combined attack of soldiers and Indians, in canoes, and boats. We hope this news may prove correct.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half past 1 o'clock.

This moment we have been handsomely handed the following letter which confirms the report of yesterday morning:

La Cliche, 17th Sept. 1814.

My Dear Sir—I have only time to say, that I am thus far on my way to Montreal, with part of the crews of the blockading squadron, whom we have taken by boarding: say two large schooners, and one cartel that we have detained at Mackinac, till all danger is over. I will be down by York, as I am to forward the canoes that put back, and deliver the prisoners, the crews of the said vessels at York.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters Montreal,

29th September 1814.

His excellency the commander of the forces having received the official report of Lieut. General Drummond of an affair which took place at Fort Erie, on the 17th inst. in which very superior numbers of the enemy were repulsed with loss, entirely coincides with the Lieut. General in the just tribute of praise he bestows on the intrepid valour and determined discipline evinced by the division of troops under his command, as detailed in the District Gen's. Order of the 18th inst. which his excellency is pleased to order to be published for the general information of the troops under his command.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant Gen'l. N. America.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Fort Erie,

18th September, 1814.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond having received the reports of the general officer in the immediate direction of the troops engaged yesterday, begs to offer his best acknowledgments for their very gallant conduct in repulsing the attack made by the enemy on our batteries with his whole force, represented to consist of not less than five thousand men, including Militia. The brilliant style in which the battery No. 2, was recovered, and the enemy driven beyond our entrenchments by seven companies of the 82d regt. under Major Proctor, and three companies of the 6th regt. detached under Major Taylor, excited Lt. Gen. Drummond's admiration, and entitled those troops to his particular thanks. On the right, the enemy's advance was checked by the 1st battalion of Royal Scots, supported by the 86th under the direction of Lt. Col. Gordon of the Royals; and in the centre he was driven back by the Glengary Light Infantry, under Lt. Col. Battersby, and directed by Lt. Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer. To these troops the Lieut. General's best thanks are due, as also to the remainder of the reserve under Lt. Col. Campbell, consisting of the remaining companies of the 6th regt. the flank companies of the 41st, and the incorporated militia, which supported the troops engaged.

The Lieut. Gen. deeply laments the unfortunate circumstances of weather

which enabled the enemy to approach unperceived close to the right of the position, and to capture a considerable number of the Regiment De Watteville stationed at that point. The severe loss in killed and wounded, which the 8th or King's and De Watteville's regt. have suffered—it affords incontestible proof that No. 2 battery was not gained without a vigorous resistance; it is equally obvious that the block house on the right was well defended by the party of the King's regiment stationed in it.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond feels greatly indebted to Major Gen. De Watteville for his judicious arrangement; and he also desires to offer his thanks to the respective commanding Officers of brigade, and corps, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, for their exertions. To Major Gen. Stovin, who joined the army a short time before the attack, the Lieut. Gen. is indebted for his assistance, and also to the officers of the General and of his personal Staff.

Lieut. General Drummond greatly regrets the wounds which have deprived the army for the present of the services of Col. Fischer, Lieut. Colonels Pearson and Gordon.

Lieut. Colonels Fischer, Pearson, and Gordon, have permission to proceed to the rear for the recovery of their wounds.

(Signed) J. Harvey, Lt. Col. D. A. G.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

His excellency the Governor General expected down in a day or two. This has set conjecture afloat. It is currently reported, that orders have been received from the prince Regent to disband the militia; and that this event may be connected with sir George's return to the capital at this moment.

A proclamation has been issued, laying an embargo on all wheat, flour and meal of every kind; barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, biscuits, salt, pork and beef, except for the supply of the trading & fishing posts on the coast of Labrador and Anticosti; and also except Newfoundland. The embargo to continue to the 31st December.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25, 1814.

Mr. Editor—It is not my province, as a civilian, to say if any, or to what extent, the disgrace may be, which almost every one appears to maintain, has fallen on our army, by the late unaccountable proceedings, in the Plattsburgh affair; but there is one circumstance so extraordinary in itself, that I defy it to escape the attention, either of civilians or military men; I allude to the movement made by Gen. Izard with two thirds of his regular force, from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Harbor, from the very moment the arrangements were completed by our governor in chief from his grand operations; and although his excellency's movements, with near 12000 of the finest troops on earth, (Wellington's troops) must have been known to the enemy, yet strange to relate, the circumstance appears rather to have accelerated, than retarded Gen. Izard's progress towards Sackett's; a proof that the enemy either thought that his whole force was too much to be sacrificed to so overwhelming an one as that under his excellency's orders, or that Gen. Izard, knowing his \*\*\* left gen. M'Comb, with his 1500 troops, regulars and militia, at Plattsburgh, for the purpose of effecting what has happened; whilst he (gen. Izard) seized the golden opportunity, hastened to replace the troops sent from Sackett's by the shores of Ontario to Niagara, so as to enable gen. Brown to overwhelm the efforts of the right division, ere it could receive the necessary succors for its support, from the province. Thanks to an overruling Providence, however, who has as yet permitted only a part of the enemy's plans to succeed, the troops of the right division (few in number, to be sure) have shewn themselves brave, with unlimited confidence in their chief; because the action of that chief abundantly prove his attention to have been directed more to the preservation of their honor, as British soldiers, than of preserving their lives, at the expense of even a suspected loss of character. I expect, Mr. Editor, you will insert these common observations in your next Herald, and oblige A CITIZEN.

CONFECTIONER.

Henry I. I. Robert continues to make and sell every kind of CAKES, SAVOYS, Iced or not, PUFT PASTE, &c. for parties—as well as TEA CREAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, CORNALS, CANDY—by Wholesale & Retail. Orders for parties will be received with gratitude, & punctually executed, at the shortest notice.

H. I. Batters himself that he can give satisfaction to his customers and those who will be pleased to call on him.

Commands and orders received at Mr. Mente's store, near the Branch Bank.

46 Lexington, Nov. 12, 1814.

TO THE MILITARY GENTLEMEN OF LEXINGTON AND VICINITY.

THE Preceptor of the Military Academy, returns his thanks to the Gentlemen that have honored him with their patronage, and informs all those who are disposed to be instructed, that it is necessary to immediately make it known, as the Academy will be broken up in eight or ten days, as his present engagements will then be fulfilled, when he intends removing to Frankfurt, if he should not get a sufficient number to justify his stay.

Any Gentlemen wishing to subscribe, will apply immediately at Mr. Roberts's boarding-house, where there is a subscription paper.

3d November, 1814. 45 1

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 14.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, October 30.

No Secretary of State has yet been appointed; the office seems to be begging, and no one is willing to take it but the federal commander, who struggle so hard to get into power. The *Drawing Rooms* commence again next Wednesday, for the gratification of the lazy & idle. The tax bill progresses rapidly. The National Bank has been before them, and will unquestionably pass. The Military Committee has made a report which recommends a new classification of the militia—provides for raising forty additional regiments to serve during the war, and only on the frontier—and authorizes the President to accept of the services of volunteers.

The Sec. of war has recommended, 1st that the present military establishment be preserved & that means be immediately adopted to fill up the ranks—2d, that a permanent additional force of 40,000 men be established, for the defence of our cities, frontiers, &c.—3d, that the corps of Engineers be enlarged, and 4th, that the Ordnance Department be amended. It is reported that Gen. Izard has fallen back from Chippewa, and will fight no more this season. I have nothing further from Sackett's Harbor—they still remain in *statu quo*. The sloop of war Peacock is off the Spanish coast. The privateer Dash has captured a great quantity of rum. The following amount of property was taken from the enemy's fleet on Champlain by Commodore McDonough:—11,000 cwt. of powder, exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships—between 80 & 90,000 cwt. of balls, &c.—6000 muskets—600 suits sailor's winter clothing, & the winter clothing for the whole of the land army.

NASHVILLE, November 8.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson Tuesday last dated 21st ult.—Gen. Coffee had not joined him on that day, but was close by.—Gen. Taylor was a little in the rear of Gen. Coffee. The route of the East Tennessee troops, lately called into service, has been changed by Gen. Jackson.—They are ordered through the Creek nation to Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama. No movement had been made by Gen. Jackson, since the last accounts heretofore published.—*Wig.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Barrow, Indian Interpreter, to Governor Posey, dated

"VINCENNES, Oct. 24th, 1814.

"Yesterday arrived here two Indians of the Wece tribe bearing a white flag viz. Little Eyes and Jacho, the brother of the chief of the Wece. I immediately received them, and afforded them that friendly assistance which you have enjoined. This morning I invited some of the principal citizens, amongst whom was Judge Parke and the officers of the army, and had a talk with them. They stated that they had been at Piqua, and had signed the treaty.—(In evidence, they produced a copy of the treaty which had their names annexed)—that their family, consisting of about 20 persons, was now encamped East of Fort Harrison, on Little White River, a small stream emptying into the South Fork of White River.—That being unassured that friendly relations were re-established between the children of their Great Father and his Red children they thought it prudent to leave their family behind, and come in themselves for the purpose of ascertaining the fact.

That they were now entirely devoted to their great Father, and were willing to afford any information or assistance in their power against his enemies.—That their object in coming in was not the expectation or design of being clothed or fed, but merely with a view of getting near Vincennes, for the purpose of trade and friendly intercourse. They further stated that there were many other families & large parties equally anxious to come in, could they only have assurance of being well received, amongst which were camp of Kickapoos, of about 20 cabins, residing North of Tippecanoe.

Little Eyes gives information that the friendly Kickapoos already mentioned, are in two parties—one about 12 miles above Tippecanoe, and the other about 16 miles further. And that about 60 miles from thence on the road to St. Josephs, on Yellow Creek, at a place called the Great Cut-off is a band of about 40 Potawatamie warriors under Mainpote—and that these are the Indians that have killed our men and stole their horses at Fort Harrison and the neighbourhood.—The information comes through the Kickapoos mentioned, who state that they have a small Prairie full of horses—that they slip out from their hiding place, sell their horses, come down here, get a re-supply, return with them &c. &c."

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown, to Com. Chauncey,

Head-Quarters, Buffalo, Sept. 4, 1814.

SIR—Your letter of the 10th ult. after going the rounds, was delivered to me a few days since, on my way to this place.

The exception you take at my letter to the Secretary, would be very reasonable and proper, provided the fleet of Lake Ontario was your private property, over which the government had no control. But as I have been induced to believe that it was the property of the nation, subject to the order of the government; and as the government led me to believe that the fleet under your command would be upon Lake Ontario, to co-operate with my division of the army, the 1st week in July, I have deemed it fit and proper to let the nation know, that the support I had a right to expect was not afforded me.

I consider my conduct towards yourself and the navy as not only honorable,

but, sir, as being very liberal and friendly, from the date of my report of the battle at Sackett's Harbor, to the present hour. The troops under my command have always been disposed of so as to meet your views to the extent of my power and authority; and as far as was consistent with the rights and honor of the army.

Your information appears very incorrect as to the situation of the army previous to the arrival of reinforcements with Lt. Gen. Drummond. From the ninth of July to the 24th the whole country was in our power from St. George to Burlington Heights; and could the army have been supplied with provisions from the depots droved on the shores off Lake Ontario, we should not have doubted our ability (without reinforcements or additional guns) to carry the heights; when we could have returned upon Forts George and Niagara, or advanced upon Kingston, (as might have been thought most advisable) with the co-operation of the fleet.

You speak of responsibility. I do not desire you, or any man, to be responsible for me. I have endeavored to execute the orders given me; success has not attended my endeavors; but I humbly trust in Heaven, that the honor of the brave men entrusted to my command has been and will be preserved, let what may happen.

It will be very difficult to retire from fort Erie, pressed as the remains of my gallant little army are, by a superior force of the enemy. But no other alternative will be left us, unless reinforcements speedily arrive. The militia are coming in very considerable numbers, but it is not yet ascertained how many of them will cross.—The Secretary has given me to understand, that Gen. Izard would move to the St. Lawrence, with a view of attacking Kingston, (should he and you deem that measure advisable.) Should you decide otherwise, that Gen. Izard would come with, or send to me a reinforcement of from two to three thousand men.

I have not heard from Gen. Izard, and begin to apprehend that something has occurred to retard or prevent his movement. I will thank you for any information you can give me on this subject.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obt. servt.

JACOB BROWN.

Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

## NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

Boston, October 19.

The following gentlemen were yesterday chosen by joint ballot of the two Houses of the General Court, Delegates to meet Delegates of other New-England States, at Hartford, on the fifteenth day of December next; viz—

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| George Cebot,     | George Bliss,       |
| Harrison G. Otis, | Joshua Thomas,      |
| Timothy Bigelow,  | Hodjiah Baylies,    |
| Nathan Dane,      | Joseph Lyman,       |
| William Prescott, | Daniel Waldo,       |
| Samuel S. Wildes, | Stephen Longfellow. |

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 8.

We stop the press to announce to our readers the arrival of the Express Mail from Detroit, which brings intelligence to that place to the 29th ult. Letters from our correspondents state, that Gen. McArthur, with about 650 mounted men and a few pieces of ordnance, left that place on the 23d ult. on an expedition, as is supposed, to Saginaw, a village about 120 miles from Detroit, where the enemy have erected a fort. The Indians continue their depredations in the neighborhood of Detroit.

## LATE FROM BUFFALO

October 25.

On the 19th inst. an advanced corps of Maj. Gen. Izard's army, under Gen. Bissell, passed from Dead Creek, to Cook's Mills, on Lyons' Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; Gen. Bissell maintained his ground, and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70, killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

On the 23d, the American army lay opposite Black Rock.

On Wednesday last, the British fleet, (the new ship St. Lawrence, of 102 guns, being along), anchored off Fort Niagara. Whether the fleet brought up a reinforcement, or provisions, or for the purpose of transporting part of General Drummond's force down the lake is uncertain.

On Friday last, the brave and energetic Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, and suite, (Maj. Austin and Lt. Armstrong), left the Niagara frontier, the scene of national glory, and proceeded to Sackett's Harbor. The respect, admiration, and gratitude of the nation, go with him.

PITTSBURG, November 2.

By a letter from an officer in the north western army, dated, Camp, at 11 Mile creek, October 25th, it appears, that on the succeeding day, the left division of the army commanded by Gen. Izard) had moved from its encampment at Buffalo, and had encamped at the above place on its way to Sackett's Harbor.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

The New-York Gazette affirms that Brig. Gen. Bloomfield has resigned his commission.

We understand that the Steam Boat Frigate which is to be commanded by Capt. David Porter, is to be launched at New-York, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Will her name be as offensive, more or less, to Federalists as "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

New-York, Oct. 25.

The bill to encourage privateering passed the Council of Revision on Friday last, and is now a law of this state.

October 26.

## PRIVATEERING.

Arrived, at 1 o'clock this afternoon the privateer schooner Grampus, late Murphy, belonging to Baltimore, consigned to John White & Co. from a cruise of 15 months off the Western Islands, during which she has made six prizes, manned 4 of them and ordered them in. On the 4th of Sept. fell in with the British sloop of war Ariel, disguised, and after a severe engagement in which she received several shot between wind & water, succeeded in beating her off.—Capt. Murphy, during the engagement, received a grape which carried away part of his right jaw and tongue, and a musket ball at the same instant in his right but reluctantly permitted himself to be carried below. He expired three days afterwards; killed in the engagement Henry Young and J. Abbot—Martin Baker a marine lost a leg.

The Grampus put into Lanzarote, and was there informed that the U. S. Peacock on the 2d September had been there for water, and finding none, had sailed the next day for Puertebentura. At Lanzarote they landed 12 prisoners who informed that during her cruise the Peacock had sunk two British sloops of war.

NEWBURN, October 15.

An English sch. from Halifax for Castine, with a cargo of West India produce, has arrived at an eastern port. She had on board, we understand, a crew of 15 men and was armed with one double-fortified 6-pr at midships, small arms, &c. & intended, after landing her cargo, to cruise in Boston Bay, having a commission as a privateer. The mate and three of the men were Americans. On arriving off the Penobscot, the mate suggested to the capt. the propriety of sending most of the crew below, to prevent their being impressed by cruisers. On this being done, it was contrived that all the Americans should remain on deck. Soon afterwards the hatches were barred down, and the sch. taken possession of, without a struggle. The mate, we learn, belonged to Salem, and one man to Gloucester, and formerly were of the Polly privateer, taken in the W. Indies sometime since. From the W. Indies they were sent to England; and thence came as seamen on board British ships to Halifax, and shipped on board the above sch. as Englishmen. The sch. formerly was of Portsmouth, Virg. pilotboat built, about 57 tons, and a fine fast sailing, vessel. The Englishmen have been bro't to Salem.

[We since learn the English vessels is called the Ann. McDonald, and sailed from Halifax the 3d inst. in a fleet. She was formerly the American sch. Busy captured in the Chesapeake last summer.]

From the Boston Palladium of October 21.

## FROM HALIFAX.

Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax on the 18th inst. in his own ship, the Tonnant, unaccompanied by any other. He remained at Halifax but a few days, and took with him a quantity of light artillery. It was thought he was on his return to the Chesapeake.

The Admiral sailed apparently in great haste, being towed out of the harbor by boats. It was said he came to draw from the place all the regular troops and have the forts garrisoned by militia; but Gov. Sherbrooke would not agree to the arrangement. The general opinion was that he had a new expedition in view, and was to meet his force at some particular place to execute it.

HALIFAX, Sept. 38.

British account of the attack on Baltimore.

This morning arrived his majesty's ships Tonnant, vice admiral sir A. Cochrane, Surprise and Diomed, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favored us with the following interesting account of the attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore:

Sir Alexander Cochrane and major general Ross having resolved upon making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack; on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Patuxco, and the frigates, smaller vessels of war and transports, proceeded up the river to an advantageous situation for landing troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 12th the disembarkation took place, without opposition of the army, 600 men, the 2d battalion of marines and those of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross, who was accompanied by rear ad. Cockburn—soon after the landing was effected, sir Alex. Cochrane shifted his flag from the Tonnant to the Surprise, and, followed by the bombs, rocket ships, &c. passed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day-light on the 14th, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board the Surprise; he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged with a small party in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ship. Col. Brook succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity that obliged him soon to give way, and re-

treat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb vessels having taken their stations, supported by the Surprise and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (within shell range) upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of shewing the strength and fortifications of the enemy; on the land side the town was defended by a chain of redoubts connected by a breast-work, and a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20,000 men—the entrance of the harbor was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gun boats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from his majesty's ships; and too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished—it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping; of an extensive rope walk and other public erection, harassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded 250 men.

## POSTSCRIPT.

The Vermont Congressional Election has ended in the choice of six federalists, by an average majority of 700 votes. Colonel Porter of the Kentucky detachment of militia is now under arrest at Detroit.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorising a loan of 3,000,000.—Another has passed the Senate, authorising the President to purchase 20 vessels, to carry not less than 8 and not more than 14 guns.

No material papers belonging to the Treasury Department, were destroyed by the enemy, during their late incursion to Washington.

The Peacock sloop of war arrived at New-York on the 30th ult. after a cruise of 147 days—She burnt and sunk 14 ships of the value of 494,272 dollars—and had 15 days short allowance of provisions on her return.

Russia and Sweden have protested against the American blockade.—*Gaz. Edit.*

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, November 6.

"The Northern Campaign has terminated rather ingloriously. General Izard has fallen back and gone into winter quarters; and Com. Chauncey is blockaded in Sackett's Harbor, where it is likely he will remain to execute his 'high destinies.'—Lord Hill's expedition is stated to have failed, and the army disbanded: for the truth of this I will not pledge myself. Congress have been engaged on the Volunteer Bill for some days past.—The rebels at Boston could not get up a meeting at Hartford as they wished: the rascals should be instantly swung, as an example to their hood-winked and benighted countrymen.—Near 30,000 men have been recruited since last January.—1333 prizes have been captured and destroyed since the commencement of the war. What think you of American cruisers! When Congress shall have sent out 20 small armed vessels, as they contemplate, John Bull will feel very sore and bellow most musically.—The state of N. York has also passed an act to encourage privateering, and in a short time the coast of Great Britain will be more effectually blockaded than that of the United States.—Capt. Leonard, of Niagara memory, has been exchanged; and is now under arrest.—Vermont is entirely federal."

Boston, November 1.

## GENERAL IZARD'S ARMY.

Extract of a letter the Editor of the Patriot, dated

Dead Creek, U. C. October 19.

"The army under the command of Major General Izard, advanced as far as Chippewa Plains, on the 14th inst. having to replace the bridges which the enemy destroyed, and driving in his out posts, after some smart skirmishing with our light troops in the afternoon of that day. On the 15th the enemy appeared in force at the village of Chippewa, but shew no disposition to give us battle. The bridge had also been destroyed, and no means were then possessed of reaching him, but by our artillery, which was brought up and ably directed by capt. Towson and Archer—disabling his batteries, and almost silencing his field artillery before night, when we returned to the encampment. On the 16th we again shewed him our front in order of battle, and although reinforced, he could not be drawn into the contest. On the 17th, the army changed position, and retired 7 miles up the Niagara. Gen. Bissell was detached with his brigade on the morning of the 18th, to watch the effect of this movement, while the main body continued on its ground, in the hope of drawing the enemy from his position. The brigade of Gen. Bissell had by a circuitous route thro' the woods, gained the vicinity of a drawbridge, about 3 miles above the mouth of Chippewa river—and allowing but a part of his force to be discovered. At day-break the enemy threw over a strong column to destroy, what he considered a reconnoitering party, and was instantly received by the brigade; and though far superior in numbers, he was beaten with great slaughter, driven over his bridge, and pursued so closely, as to leave no time for its removal. The battery which defended the passage was gallantly carried, giving time only to discharge two rounds before it was occupied by our troops. The enemy was reinforced, but obliged to give ground, and retired with a loss estimated at nearly 200, in killed, wounded, and prisoners—ours is stated at 14 killed and 54 wounded. The main body will march immediately, and reinforcements have already gone to support him; but the enemy has probably retreated beyond the prospect of successful pursuit. The action lasted three quarters of an hour, and was principally fought beyond the river."

By the steam boat Fulton, Captain Bunker, we have been furnished with the following letter from our attentive and obliging correspondent.—*Com. Adv.*

From our Correspondent.

Albany, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Lewis and Hall, "The latest news from the west, is by a gentleman from Canandaigua, which place he left on Thursday: he informs me, that about an hour before he left that place, accounts were received from Buffalo, that the whole of Gen. Izard's army had crossed the Niagara, after destroying the works at Fort Erie. I think there can be no doubt of the fact, & considering the strong reinforcements received by the enemy, it was the most prudent step that could be taken." JOHN COOK.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Portsmouth Oracle, in announcing the arrival of the Harpy privateer, adds the following note, which, though of a questionable shape, may possibly prove true.

Capt. Hogg, a Scotch gentleman, who arrived in this Harpy, sailed from Aberdeen on the 3d of September last, states, that previous to his leaving there, the expedition of Lord Hill, which was fitting out at Cork, had been abandoned, and the troops dispersed; 5000 of which had gone to Holland; and his lordship ordered to England.—[*Bost. Daily Adv.*]

DIED—Near Chillicothe, on the 4th inst. the Rev. JOHN P. CAMPBELL, of a short illness.

## TO MERCHANTS.

The Bank of Chillicothe does not at present sell checks on any of the eastern Banks.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier.

Oct. 15th, 1814.

## Mrs. BECK'S LOTTERY

FOR THE DISPOSAL OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Will positively commence drawing on SATURDAY, 3d DECEMBER NEXT.

There are a few Tickets yet unsold which may be had on application to Mrs. Beck, or at William Essex & Son's Book-Store. November 14—46

CINCINNATI, 1814.

## STORAGE AND COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE AND SON,

(Late of Lexington, Ky.)

Have commenced the Storage & Commission Business in a new and commodious brick Ware-House, in Cincinnati.

Merchants and Boatmen may always depend on every attention in the receiving, forwarding and transacting all concerns entrusted to them. 46

## TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready com'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814.

## NOTICE.

Purchasers of property at the late sale of Wm. Beard, dec. are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 6th & 7th of Dec. next. The subscriber will attend at the Columbian Inn, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. where those indebted are requested to call and pay their respective notes—otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

H BEARD, Guardian

To the Heirs of Wm. Beard, dec. November 12. 46—2

## EDUCATION.

A young Gentleman from New-England, of a collegiate education, wishes a situation in a private family in the character of an Instructor. He can produce good recommendations. A line addressed to A. B. at Lexington, and lodged in the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

Lex. November 12—46—3f

## Five Dollars Reward.

Broke away from Sanders's Factory, near Lexington, on the 6th inst. an IRON GREY HORSE, three years old, near 15 hands high, light made, shod all round, trots and racks, no mark or brand. Any person delivering said horse to the widow Morgan, at Sanders, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. JOHN OWENS.

November 13.

46—3tp

## ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases as signments and powers mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add to or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the commissioners may give when organized by a Board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,

Acting Secretary of State.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHARD RUSH,

Attorney General.

Washington, October 20th, 1814. 46 8

## WRITING PAPER,

No. 1 & 2,

(CALHOUN'S MANUFACTURE)

For sale at this Office. Nov. 15, 1814—46

## ALMANACS,

BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE, For sale at this Office.



## POTERY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

### TO THE SQUADRONS ON THE LAKES.

The brilliant stage to you assign'd,  
Claim every effort of the mind,  
And every energy combined,  
To crush the foe.  
Where'er they sail you must be there,  
Where'er they lurk you will not spare  
The blast of death—but all things dare,  
To hurt them low.

Your country's wrongs are all your own,  
And to the world the word has gone,  
Our INDEPENDENCE must be none  
Be signed away.

Be to your country's standard true,  
To Britain and to Europe show,  
That you can fight and conquer too,  
And prostrate lay

That bitter foe, whose thousands rise  
No more to fight us in disguise,  
But count our freedom as their prize,  
If valor fails,  
Beneath your feet let fears be cast—  
Remember deeds of valor past,  
And nail your colors to the mast,  
And spread your sails:

In all the pride and pomp of war  
Let thunders from your cannon roar,  
And lightnings flash from shore to shore,  
To wing the ball:  
Let Huron from his slumbers wake,  
Bid Champlain to his centre's shake,  
Till foundering in Ontario's lake,  
You swamp them all.

September 8, 1814.

FROM THE PLEBIAN.

### CHAMPLAIN.

Columbia's banner rides thy flood;  
Champlain! thy boisterous tide is free:  
Again that banner's dipt in blood;  
It waves again in victory.

Champlain! thine isles, thy craggy shore,  
Gilt sleep beneath thy thunder's shock;  
And many a bolt's explosive roar,  
Hath, harmless, on thy billow broke.

But when Macdonough's fight begun,  
His death arm'd thunders, echoing sweep:  
Recoil'd all the caves; and every gun,  
Thine Island's shock! and rock'd thy deep!

The flag of England's high renown,  
March'd proudly on thy mountain wave:  
Macdonough brought its honors down,  
And sunk its glories in the grave!

Sir George Prevost, our great Drum-  
mond to avoid night attacks, because un-  
disciplined troops may, by accident, gain  
advantages over troops that are disciplin-  
ed. Sir George took broad day light for  
it, and came off no better than poor Drum-  
mond—so that, whether by night or by  
day, by land or water, John Bull is doom-  
ed to lower his flag to Yankee valor.

Aurora.

It is said that the greater part of Pre-  
vost's killed were shot in the head—the  
Vermont sharpshooters say they would  
be ashamed to be seen shooting at the  
body of a squirrel; and that they did not  
choose to throw away their ammunition on  
an Englishman's carcass, when his head  
was so handy.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commission-  
ers appointed by the act of Congress pas-  
sed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand  
eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act  
providing for the indemnification of certain  
claimants of public lands in the Mississippi  
territory," hereby, according to the injunctions  
of the said act, give notice to all whom it may  
concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the  
said act will meet on the first Monday in Janu-  
ary next, at the City of Washington, as by  
said act is directed, for the purpose then, or  
as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of  
adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency  
of all such releases, assignments and powers  
as may be executed and deposited in the  
office of the secretary of state, in conformity  
with directions of the said act; and also then  
and there, or as soon thereafter as may be prac-  
ticable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally  
determining upon all controversies arising from  
released claims which may be found to conflict  
with, and be adverse to each other; and also  
of adjudging and determining upon all such  
claims under a certain act, or pretended act,  
of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act sup-  
plementary to an act entitled an act for ap-  
propriating a part of the unlocated territory  
of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the  
late state troops and other purposes there-  
in mentioned declaring the right of this  
state to the unappropriated territory there-  
of, for the protection and support of the  
frontiers of this state, and for other purposes,"  
passed January the seventh, one thousand seven  
hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to  
have accrued to the United States by opera-  
tion of law; and, generally, for the purpose  
of doing and performing all matters and  
things enjoined upon the said commissioners  
by the act of the thirty-first of March, one  
thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,  
Acting Secretary of State.  
RICHARD RUSH,  
Attorney General.

Washington, October 3, 1814.

### State of Kentucky.

Menara County, sc. September Term, 1814  
Abraham Bowman, compt.

against the Heirs of John  
Thomas, dec'd. &c. &c. def. In Chan

On the motion of the complainant by his  
counsel, it is ordered that the order for the re-  
viving of this suit against the heirs of John  
Thomas, dec. made at the last term of this  
court, be amended by inserting the name of  
Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one  
of the children of John Thomas, dec. and it  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that  
the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas  
are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On  
the motion of the complainant, therefore, by  
his counsel, it is ordered that the said defend-  
ants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do  
appear here on the first day of the next March  
Term of this Court, and show cause if any  
they have, why the interlocutory decree, for-  
merly pronounced herein against their dec'd  
ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a  
final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it  
is further ordered that a copy of this order be  
inserted eight weeks successively in some pub-  
lic newspaper in the commonwealth, author-  
ized by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

43

THO. ALLEN, CLK.

## PATENT LOOM.

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES.

THE Subscriber has the sole right to the  
use of this invention, and offers Patent  
Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale,  
on what he conceives advantageous terms,  
to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic  
use. The price for using a single loom is  
twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive priv-  
ilege of a county, will measurably depend  
on the population. The difference between  
James's and the loom in common use is this—by  
the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle  
is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up  
on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered,  
without the aid of treddles, by the single act  
of drawing up the batten with one hand, and  
this additional machinery is neither costly,  
complex, or liable to get out of repair. Some  
of the advantages of this loom are—any one  
can weave on it, and its operations being guid-  
ed by machinery, and consequently performed  
with more certainty than by the hand, the op-  
erator proceeds with much more expedition. It  
is stated that those who are accustomed to  
both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can  
weave more than double the quantity on this  
in the same time. The degree of correctness  
with which this loom is here represented, may  
be ascertained by an examination of one now  
in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C.  
Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the  
use of this invention for the state of Kentuck-  
y, (Nelson and Washington counties except-  
ed) he wishes to caution individuals against  
purchasing from any one else than himself, or  
those claiming under him, as so doing may be  
attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at  
the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company,  
or at his residence near Lexington, who has for  
sale, an invoice of first, second and third qual-  
ity Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23, 1814.

### JAMES'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by  
numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is  
admired. The proprietor for this state  
wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to  
a company—and we have little doubt, that if they  
will be content with a moderate price for the  
use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely  
to their own profit, as well as that of the pub-  
lic. With the aid of Carding and Spinning  
Machines, which are gradually getting into  
use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so  
cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable de-  
gree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him,  
we name a gentleman whose works in this city  
are unquestionable place him among the first in  
the first class of our artists) speaks of this  
machine in the following terms:

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the  
indulgence allowed him of examining a machine  
constructed upon such perfect mechanical  
principles, and which performs the act of weav-  
ing with so much dispatch, ease to its attend-  
ant, and correctness in web; but when he  
considers that it requires only one hand of the  
artist to produce the whole operation, without  
the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in  
saying, that it has greatly the preference over  
any loom he has ever seen."

Convinced of its great public and private  
utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly de-  
serving of patronage, and hopes that the knowl-  
edge and experience of its benefit will be  
speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in  
a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I  
have the pleasure to send you a printed spec-  
ification of the Patent of James, for his newly  
invented loom, which is now in operation in  
this city. I visited the manufactory estab-  
lished by the person who bought the right of  
this state, and of those to the South, and was  
much gratified. We may say with respect to  
the loom what the French Society of Agricul-  
ture said of your Plough: "America received  
the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfect-  
ed."

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we  
cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the  
most beautiful invention imaginable"—and  
says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself  
with its construction."—Richmond Enquirer.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VAL-

UABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st.  
22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107  
feet back with the privilege of  
building over said alley, & join-  
ing J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall—  
The back part of said lot from  
the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet  
wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above  
lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet  
back—on said lot is a frame build-  
ing &c. occupied at present by  
Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street,  
near the public square, is 60 feet  
in front, running back to the  
next street 231 feet. It is an ex-  
cellent situation for a tavern. I  
will sell it altogether or divide  
it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece of parcel of ground ly-  
ing near the Steam mill—109½ feet  
on the latter and 80 feet on the  
former to an alley. I will sell it  
in whole or divide it as may suit  
purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly  
opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is  
40 feet on said street, running  
back 150 feet to an alley.

No. 6—is a lot lying near the late resi-  
dence of John R. Shaw, dec'd. &  
was the property of Mrs. Nutty  
Boulware, and where she lately  
resided, being 60 feet on a  
street running back from Main-  
street and 139½ feet back—On  
this lot is a *Heaved Log Dwelling*  
House.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the  
above property, will learn the terms by apply-  
ing to the subscriber, living on Short street.  
BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17.

### Take Notice

I shall attend on the 1st Saturday in Decem-  
ber next at the mouth of Fox's Creek, on Lik-  
ing river, in Fleming county to take deposi-  
tions to perpetuate testimony to establish the  
beginning and special calls of an entry made  
the 27th day of January, 1783, for John Carter  
Littlepage, for 20,000 acres of land, between  
the hours of nine o'clock in the morning, and  
five in the afternoon, where any person inter-  
ested may attend if they please.

JOHN HUNT.

November 2d, 1814.

## FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, oppo-  
site Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles  
from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a  
CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use.  
Apply to

JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814.

### HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS.

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-  
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water  
street, where they have on hand a constant  
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and  
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-  
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-  
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-  
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-  
rived at so high a state of improvement.  
Their work will not be excelled by any work  
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at  
the same place—where business in that line  
will be executed in the shortest notice and  
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with  
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or  
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &  
L. HAWKINS, of Main street.

32-1f

August 8, 1814.

### STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have recom-  
menced their Cotton Spinning Factory,  
by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles  
west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built  
and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer,  
Philadelphia, upon Watt and Bolton's plan,  
with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old  
prices at the factory, and at the store of John  
Scott, jr. in town.

| No. | 83 cents | No. | 15   | 125 cents |
|-----|----------|-----|------|-----------|
| 9   | 37½      | 16  | 131½ |           |
| 10  | 94       | 17  | 137½ |           |
| 11  | 100      | 18  | 144  |           |
| 12  | 108      | 19  | 150  |           |
| 13  | 112½     | 20  | 156½ |           |
| 14  | 118½     | 21  | 162½ |           |

Families and Manufacturers will find great ad-  
vantage from the use of the short hank in pre-  
ference to the long, being more even and  
regular as to size and less liable to tangle from  
handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty  
threads in a skein, one and a half yards round,  
making eight hundred and forty yards in each  
hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is  
the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards  
each, is eight thousand four hundred yards,  
equal to two dozen and four cuts of the  
gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards  
round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard  
and most of the articles usually sold at market  
Lexington, May 16, 1814.

### Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends  
and the public in general, that they still  
continue to carry on the above business in all  
their branches at their former stand opposite  
Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington—  
They return their sincere thanks for past pa-  
tronage, and hope by their strict attention to  
business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,  
An elegant assortment of  
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,  
Which they will sell much lower than has  
ever been sold in the western country. Coun-  
try merchants can be supplied at the Philadel-  
phia prices.

ALL KINDS OF  
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage  
and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe  
and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &  
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,  
ALL KINDS OF  
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock  
Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-  
ment of  
Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-  
ble terms for Cash.  
The highest price in Cash will be given for  
old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.  
Lexington, April 4, 1814.

### BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,  
BRUSH MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they  
have commenced a branch of their busi-  
ness in Wood street, between Third and  
Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend  
carrying on the business extensively they will  
be able to supply the orders of Merchants and  
others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices,  
without carriage. From their long experi-  
ence in the business, and having the best work-  
men employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.  
Of a superior quality, and on such terms as  
will be advantageous to the purchasers. In  
addition to their stock of Brushes, they have  
on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of  
Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.  
A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale  
The highest price given for HOG'S  
BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above  
line, able and experienced journeymen  
from Philadelphia, and having now his estab-  
lishment in full operation, and on an extensive  
and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACT-  
ORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and  
OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and  
candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in  
every respect to any manufactured in the East-  
ern states, and which, on inspection and fair-  
ly analysed, will be found to have all the re-  
quisite quality, and composed of the best materi-  
als. Purchasers may be supplied on the most  
advantageous terms, by calling on him, exam-  
ining the present stock, and judging for them-  
selves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIEBATS.  
N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for  
Tallow, Hogs-lard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes,  
Potash and all such articles as necessary to  
the above establishment.

TH. T.  
Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

## NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening  
at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and  
Trotter's, a large and general assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the fall sea-  
son, which he will dispose of on the most rea-  
sonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail;  
among these goods may be found some choice  
articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,  
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England  
cotton cloth,  
Stripes and Plaids,  
A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets,  
Boots and Shoes of every kind,  
Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks,  
Fancy Muslins, elegant  
Cambric Muslins,  
Linen Cambric,  
Assorted Silk Velvets,  
Do. Do. Ribbands,  
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hargings,  
Queens and Glass Ware,  
China, Tea and Table Sets,  
Ironmongery of every description,  
Groceries,  
Teas of the best quality,  
Best Coffee,  
Segars of all kind,  
Iron and Nails,  
Currying Knives,  
Curriers' Fleshers,  
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,  
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,  
And a great variety of fall fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,  
A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for  
delivery.

COTTON, by the bale, and  
SUGAR by the bl. of an excellent quality.

### David Todd,

HAS just received from Baltimore and Phil-  
adelphia, and is now opening at his store,  
the corner of Main street and Cheapside, a  
very large and general assortment of MER-  
CHANDIZE, which he will sell for cash by re-  
tail or the piece. Amongst which are the  
following choice goods:

Fine and Coarse Cloths,  
Casimeres, Casinets, Flannels and Vestings  
Cambric, India and Fancy Muslins,  
Cambric Shirtings,  
Black Cambrics, Bombazettes of different  
colors,  
Black and Colored Levantine, Mantua and  
other Silks,  
A large assortment of Ladies fancy and win-  
ter Shoes, boots, &c.  
Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,  
Straw Bonnets, Black do.  
Children's Beaver Hats, Men's fashionable  
Hats,  
An elegant assortment of Ribbons,  
A large assortment of Domestic Cottons &  
Woolens,  
Hardware of every description,  
Carpenters', Turners', Saddlers' and Shoe  
Makers' Tools,  
Stock and Knob Locks, Saws,  
Cutlery of all kinds,  
China tea and coffee Cups & Saucers, Plates,  
Dishes, &c.  
Queen's and Glass Ware,  
Groceries of an excellent quality,  
Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Wine, Brandy, &c.  
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1814.

### JUST RECEIVED

IN addition to our former stock of goods a  
large and general assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE—consisting of  
DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE, GRO-  
CERIES, &c.  
Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago  
for cash, which will enable us to sell on as  
good terms as any person in our line. The  
store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley  
and Co.

### WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY.

N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of  
JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal  
to any in the state, and will be sold at the fac-  
tory prices.  
W. & M.  
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG  
RETURN their sincere thanks to their  
friends and the public in general for the  
liberal support received since they com-  
menced at their established stand, on Main street,  
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-  
ture, and have now on hand  
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the  
newest fashion—ALSO,  
LADIES SHOES,  
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which  
they offer at wholesale or retail.  
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manu-  
facturing Company TWENTY WHITE  
WEAVERS—ALSO TWENTY NEGROES ac-  
quainted with weaving, and several NEGRO  
BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the  
spinning and weaving business—To those of  
17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and  
the opportunity of learning a good trade—  
Apply to  
R. MEGOWAN,  
Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.  
August 29.

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately  
eight or ten BOYS, fourteen or fifteen  
years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting  
business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will  
meet with liberal encouragement if applica-  
tion is made immediately. They also wish to  
hire a trusty HOUSE SERVANT, that can  
come well recommended as a Cook, washer &  
Ironer.

REDD & WOMACK.

Lexington, Oct. 31, 1814.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 25th inst a YELLOW  
WOMAN named MILDY; 22 years  
of age, five feet eight or nine inches high,  
strait made, had on when she went away,  
a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and  
bound shoes, cross barred handkerchief round  
her head, very curly hair for her colour, high  
nose, reads and writes a little, and has been  
seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington.  
The above reward will be given if taken out of  
the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the  
state and secured so that I get her again, and  
all reasonable charges paid if brought home to  
me in Lexington.

### LEAVING YOUNG.

October 31.

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in  
Fayette county, near Bethel meeting-house,  
one Black Horse, about 14 hands one inch  
high, 7 years old last spring, the left hind foot  
white, some white spots on his back—appraised  
at \$30.

JAS. WOOD, j. p. f. c.  
4-3wp  
August 23, 1814.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton  
will be seen at work at Mr. Whitney's,  
Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's  
any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown  
Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars  
The melle parts will be furnished for six or  
any larger number of spindles at five dollars  
per spindle.  
Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to  
call and see this simple and expeditious mode  
of spinning cotton.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

### TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in  
wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass  
Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the  
several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen  
at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postleth-  
wait's Inn, Lexington.  
The highest price will be given for two  
inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best  
quality, seasoned.

October 22 —43

### HERAN & MAXWELL

HITTERS,  
CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-  
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-  
street—They flatter themselves they will be  
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-  
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.  
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respect-  
fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen  
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-  
m